

and he was belaboring him with the reins, and the philanthropist said, "Hold, my man, you mustn't be cruel to your beast." The man said, "I am not cruel. I love that horse. I would feed him the straw out of my bed." "That's very good, but did you ever try oats?" It was but a very short time after that the same philanthropist, passing along the same road, met the same man with a well fed, sleek looking horse. The philanthropist didn't recognize him. The man called him and said, "Neighbor, you don't remember me. Don't you remember a man that had a very thin, attenuated horse, in the last stages of disease, and you advised me that I should feed him on oats?" "Yes, I remember it." "Well, this is the same horse, I have been feeding him on oats, and this is the result."

That describes somewhat the condition of Mexico. I have no doubt the clergy in Mexico were devoted, as my friend, Mr. Logan, has said, to the morals of the people of Mexico, and no doubt they loved them well enough to give them the straw from their bed. But that was not enough. Mexico wants, and from what I hear is getting, the oats of a wise administration, of liberal education, of increased commercial facilities, and that is what it wants, and from that it will get to the place it deserves to be in. (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, for a race that has been classed as an indolent one, I think we will agree that the Spaniards were hustlers. They seem to have got up and got the most of the face of the globe before others got out of bed. (Applause.) And there are those of them who settled on this Western Continent, who have been engaged for many years, under great disadvantages and difficulties, in the cause of freedom and of progress. And I think I may say for all of us that our hearts go out to all our sister Republics who are engaged in a struggle which must in the end be successful, reserving every foot of land on this continent, from the Arctic to the Antarctic, sacred to the cause of unfettered manhood.



"NEWSPAPERS IN MEXICO AND ELSEWHERE,"

BY

ISAAC H. BROMLEY.

The first suggestion that occurs to me upon this occasion is somewhat Shakespearian. It is "Lord! how this world is given to lying!" (Laughter.) I may say, however, in qualification, that a part of what the chairman and our host has said is true. I did tell him that I didn't know anything about the subject that he had suggested for me, and I have been fighting it off. I have not, however, examined an encyclopædia. (Laughter.)

I have been very much interested in a good many things that have been said here to-night, especially in what our host said about the altruism of the early settlers of Mexico, and the egotism of those commonplace people who settled New England. There was something very striking about that, too. (Laughter.) Both of them killed Indians; both of them meant business; and both of them stayed. (Laughter.) I was deeply interested in the remarks of Prof. Fiske, which I hope to read sometime in print, and also interested in the speech of the President of the Board of Aldermen, because it unfolded and developed in a single anecdote the system upon which the City of New York is governed—the manner in which a ten dollar bill is deposited in a box, from which there is no recovery. (Laughter.) It seemed to me to be so thoroughly illustrative of the character of the municipal government that it ought to be "embalmed." (Loud laughter.)

With reference to this especial sentiment to which I am assigned, I may say that if there is any one thing in the world that I don't know anything at all about, it is the newspapers of Mexico. I

77
312

never saw a Mexican newspaper to my knowledge. I could not read it if I did. (Laughter.) I wish I could say as much of all other newspapers. (Laughter.) My early education was deficient somewhat in the reading of Spanish. It was plethoric in walking Spanish. (Laughter.) I could do it with the skill and grace of a native. But I understand from our host that the less anyone knows of the topic of his toast, the better qualified he is to speak of it.

Perhaps a more appropriate sentiment would have been "Reminiscences of Mexico." I remember at the early age of eleven I was opposed to the late war with Mexico. (Laughter.) I sat on a hard bench in a district school by the side of a lad of about my age, who had inherited different proclivities, politically, from my own, and in 1844—I give away my age—in 1844 the question was whether we should annex Texas, and (incidentally) have a protective tariff and internal improvements. The lad who sat beside me, when I asked him what he wanted to have Texas annexed for, showed me a map and said it would look so much better on the map. It was the strongest argument he had, but it failed to convince me. I had not sufficient size to march in a procession, but I had all the ardor and impetuosity and enthusiasm of youth, and I was ready to stagger under a torch in opposition to the annexation of Texas. But Texas was annexed notwithstanding, and Mexico and this country accordingly fell at odds. I hardly remember whether I thoroughly endorsed the sentiment which I think was attributed to the late Thomas Corwin, expressing the hope that the Mexicans would welcome our armies with hospitable hands to bloody graves, but I remember the circumstance, and I might have approved; at any rate, I say to the Mexican minister here and now, that I was opposed to the late war.

A great many years afterwards, when we had acquired, through that war, some possessions on the Pacific Coast, it occurred to me as I had accumulated in the newspaper business in a small town, a large and more than sufficient competence (laughter), that it would be well for me to devote a large part of it to the development of the mineral resources of the country which we had recently acquired. I accordingly, in 1865, purchased a certificate of shares in a mining

company, whose sole purpose was, not to monopolize the wealth of the country, but to develop its mineral wealth; and went out there by easy stages. I remember touching at two or three points in Mexico which interested me very much; but we went up into Nevada, and I deposited my wealth in the treasury of the company that was proposing to develop the mineral resources of Nevada. The company—I think—I am not certain about it—I think it still exists somewhere. The mine that we proposed to develop is now confined chiefly to producing water, which in a country that needs irrigation is quite the proper caper. (Laughter.) Since then I have made up my mind that upon the whole the acquisition of all of that territory was a mistake (laughter), and it struck me when I got an invitation to this dinner that I would be willing to relegate all of my rights to Mexico, and let them develop the resources of that country at their own expense. Still, an individual failure ought not to influence the action of great communities. I rather think that there are mineral resources there—mineral resources in not only the country we acquired but in Mexico itself. I shall be pardoned for saying that I shall look with extreme interest upon any effort that is made to develop those resources, and shall let some one else buy the certificates. (Laughter.)

All the same, gentlemen, I desire with you to express my congratulations and my sincere satisfaction at meeting a gentleman who for so many years has discharged in so fine and honorable a way the delicate and responsible duties of Minister from the Republic which is our nearest neighbor and one of our best friends. (Loud applause.)





*"THE RECLAMATION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN
DESERT,"*

BY

HERBERT H. LOGAN.

A residence of some years on the frontier borders, near that part of Spanish America represented by the distinguished guest of the evening, creates a feeling of fellowship towards our sister Republic, Mexico. Situated in the same arid belt, a part of this same Great American Desert, as the fertile valleys of the Gila and the Salt and the great future State of Arizona, a land of boundless wealth and possibilities, Mexico surely must be a great country. It contains within its borders upwards of seven hundred and fifty thousand square miles and a population of some fifteen millions. A country with a climate and soil that will produce sugar cane or coffee, the banana and pine apple, orange or lemon, and all the semi-tropical fruits to unusual perfection, a country where two abundant crops of wheat or barley, corn and potatoes, can be grown annually, is worthy of the thoughtful consideration of thoughtful men.

When the United States acquired, by purchase and otherwise, that part of Spanish America that is to-day known as New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California and Arizona, the Great American Desert—a country where water is too precious to drink, the arid lands of the Southwest—it made it possible to create, by and through the irrigation of these lands, a country of such unprecedented possibilities, a country of such gigantic proportions and promise, that there is no language known to the modest frontiersman that will adequately picture or describe the grandeur of its scenery, the fertility of its soil, or the contentment and prosperity of its husbandmen.

But when Mexico parted with all this, it had left its seven hundred and fifty or eight hundred miles of Sierra Madre Mountains, which have produced hundreds of millions of dollars of the precious metals. It had left its three thousand miles of sea coast. But better and greater than all this, it had left a part of the Great American Desert, with creeks and rivers winding their way toward the coast from the high mountain peaks that are fed by the snow waters of the Sierra Madres; and at some time in the future it will become a great question whether these mountains are more valuable for the gold and silver they contain than for the snow that is stored on their high elevations, making it possible by irrigation to reclaim the lands in the valleys below. And I venture the assertion that long before these mountains shall have given up the untold wealth they doubtless contain and have made independent fortunes for a limited number of people, the great valleys along both the coast and interior will have developed, by and through irrigation, a wealth so great as to entirely overshadow the bullion product of the Sierra Madres of the past, the present or the future. (Applause.)

And when I think of the States of Sonora and Sinaloa, with their Yaqui, Mayo and Fuerte rivers, and the creeks with which the valleys of the coast and foothills are lined, of the thousands of acres of arid lands along their banks that will have been reclaimed, and the thousands of people that will have reached independence through the increased values so created, and of the almost countless prosperous and contented homes that will be established, I feel glad that the valleys of the Salt and Gila were created, that there is a Spanish America; and I am satisfied to be a crank on this subject of Irrigation and the Reclamation of the Great American Desert, and to have had the honor of being identified in an humble way with the creation, out of this desert waste, of a country that will support in comfort and prosperity a greater population per square mile than any other part of the earth's surface—this country of *mañana*. (Applause.)



"IMPRESSIONS OF A NEWSPAPER MAN IN MEXICO,"

BY

GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON.

I have precisely that qualification for speaking to this toast that those gentlemen have for discussing our country who have most freely instructed foreign nations concerning it. As Mr. Rudyard Kipling was able, after a ten days' sojourn in San Francisco, to explain to the rest of waiting mankind the characteristics of the American nation and its people, so I, after having spent a week at Paso del Norte, feel that I am entirely capable of discussing Mexico. I was there for one week. I still call it Paso del Norte. After I was there the Mexicans changed the name for some reason. My enemies are wrong in connecting the two events.

The first impression that I got upon going into Mexico was of enormous antiquity. I got that impression from an American colonel, a Texas colonel, as I was crossing on the International street car line, where liberty exists to such an extent that everybody, men and women, smoke in the same car. He told me that there was something that I must see, the old adobe church, the oldest one in America. I had seen that oldest church in America at San Francisco, and again at Los Angeles, and I had it down on my list for San Antonio, but I was very glad to find that it followed me around, and that it was to be seen at Paso del Norte also. (Laughter.) But the colonel informed me that this church, a quaint and curious adobe structure, was constructed by Spanish missionaries and their Indian converts a little over 700 years ago. I remarked to my wife, who was by me, that that was interesting, because it seemed to unsettle the averments made in the school books with regard to the date of Columbus' performance (laughter); and she at once recalled that it

was only 400 years ago that the Spanish came here. The colonel refrained from shooting me, because I had a lady with me, and she didn't know the way home. (Laughter.) And then I saw that it was necessary to arrange for the future of this discussion, so I told him that I was not criticising his statement, but was rejoicing over it, rather, because it confounded the schoolmasters who plucked me in my examination in American history. They always relied on the text books and marked me off; so I felt that Mexico had done me a favor immediately by confounding mine enemies, the school teachers.

I went over to the ancient city and looked about me, and I went to the old church and the Boulevard. The impression of antiquity stuck to me as I went around, until I came to the railroad which starts from El Paso, and goes on down, as they told me, to the City of Mexico, sixty hours away.

The first thing I saw on it was a train with Pullman cars, manned by young Americans. It occurred to me that there was a great deal of promise for Mexico in this, that their railroads were built with American capital; and this suggested that the men who manage American capital saw a future in Mexico; and in any business where American capital sees a future, there is apt to be one. The next train was going the reverse way, with lead ores. I was rejoiced at that, too. It occurred to me that it was a very natural and wise arrangement in life that a country which had unskilled labor should produce the ores, and that they should send them across the borders to the country which had the skilled labor, the furnaces, etc. But a wise and patriotic Congress has taken a different view and stopped that traffic; so I suppose I was wrong in looking upon that as a promising thing for Mexico and the United States.

On my several journeys back and forth from Paso del Norte, another impression that occurred to me was that our friends, the Mexicans, lack what we Americans call enterprise. I noticed that the lucrative and prosperous business of smuggling goods into the United States was monopolized in that region almost entirely by my countrymen. It impressed me as fatal to the Mexicans that they didn't seize opportunities of that kind. But on looking a little further, I found that they were usually silent partners, furnishing the

pital. (Laughter.) I was glad to see that, because I didn't like to feel that all the profit was on one side.

As I came back, I observed two groups of men, standing at the bridge; one a group of Americans, the other of Mexicans. The Mexicans had very little to do; the Americans had a great deal to do. They had to board every car, to look at every passenger, to examine every bundle. I had been traveling at that time for three months, through thirty States. I had crossed back and forth over this continent, from one side to another, across numberless geographic lines, without any annoyance of that kind, without any restriction upon any traffic I might feel disposed to carry on; but here was a mere artificial line separating one part of the country from another part, with only a narrow bridge, across a muddy, shallow river, crossed by street cars; and I found that a great and beneficent government had set up there a barrier to prevent the people on one side of the river from trading with their brethren upon the other side. It did seem to me all wrong.

I was impelled almost to impulses of free trade; and I believe, after hearing the speech made by our excellent head of the Bureau of American Republics, that a study of the facts has made a like impression upon him; and, perhaps, it will upon others who study them, until we shall, through Democratic Free Trade, or through Tariff Reform, or through Republican Reciprocity, or by some other means, conclude at last that there is no reason why the people who live north of the Rio Grande should not trade freely with the people to the south of it.

The past of Mexico impressed me while I was there—its past and its present. As for its future, I had thought to say something about it. But as I have sat here to-night, it occurs to me that it isn't necessary to consider the future of Mexico. With the distinguished gentleman representing Mexico still in life, and with Walter Logan to encourage American enterprise there, I think Mexico's future is perfectly safe. (Applause.)



"HOW A BANKER LOOKS AT MEXICO,"

BY

HON. JOSEPH C. HENDRIX.

To be called upon at this late hour to follow so many kings of thought and oratory is a bit ludicrous, and irresistibly reminds me of a story.

There was a preacher out in my country who was asked by his congregation to hold a special meeting at which there should be prayers for rain. It had been a season of long drought; the fields were parched; the roads were dusty; the cattle were perishing for want of water; and the wells were all running dry. The meeting was held, and the preacher, who had made great preparation, uttered a long and fervent prayer, asking that the clouds might be opened, that the rain of heaven might descend, and relieve the distress of the people. In the midst of his prayer, one of those sudden western storms came up, and the rain began to fall in torrents, and was blown in great sheets against the church windows. The noise of the storm almost drowned the preacher's voice, and, pausing for a moment in his petition, he looked up with a sly smile upon his face and said, "Now, Lord, this is ridiculous." (Laughter.)

I can explain my presence here only on the theory that our gracious host, mindful of the wrong he did to my good city of Brooklyn in leaving it, desires now to throw a sop to Cerberus by permitting one of its citizens to be present at this notable feast. We have delightful recollections of Mr. Logan across the East River, and I have even heard his name linked with a legend which runs this wise:

A good father who had a son was much perplexed about the boy's future. He had tried to study his character and he had utterly failed

grasped its illusive nature. So he hit upon the experiment of locking the boy up in a room and of placing within his reach a copy of the Holy Bible, a silver dollar, and a round, red apple, saying to himself as he turned the key: "If I come back in an hour I shall be able to tell what to do with my boy. If he is eating the apple, I will make a farmer of him. If he is handling the silver dollar, I will make a banker of him. If he is turning over the pages of the Bible, I will make a preacher of him." When he returned and found that his boy was sitting upon the Bible, eating the apple, and that he had put the silver dollar safely away in his pocket, he was astounded, and gazing despairingly upon his child, said to him: "My boy, there is only one place in this world for you, and that is in the office of Walter S. Logan. (Laughter.) It won't make much difference about your learning law, but you will become a master of the history of North America."

I cannot but remind you of the fact that in addition to the presence of the dean of the diplomatic corps, Señor Matias Romero, this board is graced with an American distinguished in diplomacy, an ex-Minister to Germany, a scholar and historian of wide repute, the Hon. Andrew D. White, the ex-President of Cornell University. (Applause.) His talent, united with a large share of his fortune and aided with the liberal gifts of other men, has produced upon the hills of Central New York a Nineteenth Century Institution, where the spirit of our civilization has been caught and held, to the admiration and for the benefit of all who either know about it or come within the range of its influence. In his early work in that field, he attracted thither a young Oxford Professor, a man of great renown, Professor Goldwin Smith. If you should chance to visit the attractive campus, you will find there, beneath an old pine tree about which the students used to love to gather, a stone bench which Professor Smith left there as a loving gift to the students. Upon this bench there is carved a motto which he framed, and which seems to be, indeed, the keynote of this evening's festival, "Above all Nations is Humanity."

As we proceed through the years in this country, practicing self-government, defending, prompting, and developing the interests of this Anglo-Saxon Republic, we feel a kinship with every other nation,

no matter what may be its origin, no matter where it may find its home, which seeks to follow our example. We may properly turn a smiling face not only toward Mexico, for whose people we pray for some of the blessings that have come to us, but we may bid the South American Republics also good cheer in their efforts to secure stable, popular governments, and fitly indulge in some prevision of a time when there may be a sisterhood of nations in one embrace in the two Americas, all intent upon the sovereignty of the people, all having a common cause in the interests of humanity, all recognizing the motto on the stone bench beneath the pine tree, on the Cornell University campus, that "Above all Nations is Humanity." The graciousness and friendliness of this festival can but be interpreted by our Mexican brothers as betokening our respect for their efforts, our hope for their future, and our good will as neighbors. (Applause.)





"THE MERCHANT IN MEXICO,"

BY

HON. WILLIAM J. COOMBS.

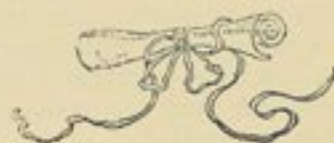
The increasing importance of our trade relations with our sister Republic of Mexico begins to attract the attention of the merchants and manufacturers of this country. This is not a new trade, but an enlargement of a business which has been in existence for many years—an enlargement due largely to the increase of facilities for transportation, and in no small degree to the enlightened and progressive policy of the Mexican Government.

It has always been conceded that Mexico was immensely rich in agricultural and mineral resources, but until the last ten or fifteen years they were allowed to lie dormant. The frequent revolutions and lack of stability in the government repressed enterprise, and dwarfed her output of articles suitable for the world's commerce. Now, all that has changed. Wise men have come to the front, established a stable government and encouraged enterprise to the full extent of their ability, with the result that to-day she is rapidly taking her place among the most progressive nations of the earth. We are fortunate in being her next door neighbors, and cannot help sharing in her prosperity, provided Government will not attempt to help, in its bungling way, what the laws of supply and demand will accomplish if left to work out their natural result. The only way that Government can help us is by removing restrictions imposed by unwise legislation in the past, and then—to get out of the way of Commerce. The greater the celerity with which this is done the more profound will be the display of statesmanship.

Mexico has much that we need for our consumption, and we have an infinite variety of manufactured goods that she requires, a demand which will increase with the increase of prosperity among her people. We have demonstrated to her merchants our ability to supply them with nearly everything that they require, at a lower price and of better quality than they have been in the habit of receiving from Europe. Every year witnesses an addition to the list of articles which they can buy from us with advantage. Even the German merchants, who form a large part of her trading population, have reluctantly been obliged to look for a large portion of their supplies to this country, for we can sell them cheaper, deliver them quicker, and of a better quality than they can buy at home.

While Mexico is a good customer of the United States we are also her best customers, for the statistics show that of the sixty-three millions which she exported during the past year, we purchased nearly forty-five millions, or over seventy per cent.

I cannot close my remarks without paying a tribute of respect to the merchants of Mexico. I have done business with merchants of nearly every nation in the world, and my experience extends over a period of nearly thirty-five years, and I now say without hesitation, that in no part of the mercantile world have I found such uniform regard for obligations as in Mexico. Even in those dark days when she was torn by revolutions, when there was abundant ground for delays, her merchants paid their debts promptly. I look forward with delight to closer and more intimate relations with our sister Republic. If meetings such as this serve to accomplish that result they will have served a useful purpose.





"YAQUI;"

OR,

THE EMPIRE OF DON CARLOS,

BY

WALTER S. LOGAN.

It is your misfortune and mine, gentlemen, that Don Carlos Conant, to whom has been assigned the duty of responding to this toast, is not able to be with us to-night. You have drunk, among your other potations, of the Yaqui bitters, and you find the name Yaqui somewhat prominent upon your menu. It was necessarily so, for we are optimists to-night and are treating of the future; and those of us who know Don Carlos and have that faith in him, which all who know him have in such abundant measure, believe that an account of the Mexico of the future without Yaqui would be like the play of Hamlet with the character of the Prince of Denmark omitted. It is therefore incumbent upon me that I should say a few words, not to fill—for I could not do it—but to bridge over, the chasm which Don Carlos by his absence creates. And if, owing to the lateness of the hour and the exceeding fullness with which the preceding speakers have filled your hearts, it seems inexpedient for me to occupy more of your time to-night, I shall, after the custom which prevails in some distinguished legislative and judicial bodies of which you have heard, beg leave to submit and print my manuscript.

The Yaqui River rises in the Northern Sierras, in the State of Chihuahua, in Mexico. Its course near its source is through those famous mountain passes which the pen of the traveller and the brush of the artist have recently made famous, and along some of the deepest and most wonderful cañons of the world. Its lower course

is over the alluvial plains of Western Sonora, and so smooth and gentle is its flow down there, that it gives no sign of its turbulent spirit above. The Mayo is its near neighbor, rising also in the mountains of Chihuahua, and emptying like the Yaqui into the Gulf of California. On the upper waters of the Mayo are situated the celebrated Falls of Bassasseachic, a perpendicular drop of eight hundred and fifty feet, the second highest in the world, of which the people interested in the Santa Juliana, of which Mr. Clark speaks to you to-night, have heard so much.

These rivers have given names to the two kindred tribes of Indians who lived along their banks. The Mayos are sometimes considered a distinct tribe from the Yaquis, and sometimes classed with them. We may, for our purposes here to-night, call them all Yaquis, for in peace and in war they have usually acted together. They were all ordinarily an agricultural people, cultivating the arid valleys of their respective rivers, so wonderfully productive when irrigated, and having their homes along their banks. Thus they had lived, from a period way back of the time when history on this continent begins. While the Toltec mound-builders had their civilization in Southern Mexico, spreading to the North, over the valleys of the Mississippi as far as Ohio, and even Michigan, and another branch following the Rio Grande and Gila Rivers in New Mexico and Arizona; while the Toltecs' successors, the Aztecs, were building up that wonderful civilization which Cortes found and destroyed in the Valley of Anahuac, and the nation of the Montezumas was acquiring its wonderful sway; the Yaquis and the Mayos occupied the country about these rivers, both the fertile plains below and the mountains above.

When Cortes acquired the Aztec monarchy and annexed Mexico as a Vice-Royal dominion of Spain, and while the Spanish Arms were carried as far North as Oregon and as far East as Florida, when every other tribe submitted and the sway of the Spaniard was recognized by every other people from the Chagres to the upper waters of the Mississippi, and the whole continent bowed beneath the Spanish yoke and acknowledged His Most Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, as their sovereign; the Yaquis

and the Mayos, here in Sonora and Chihuahua, maintained their independence, had a nation of their own, a king of their own, institutions of their own, and a sort of savage civilization of their own. When Mexico threw off the Spanish yoke and established her independence in 1823, the Yaquis still asserted and maintained their independence of the Mexican Republic. And so they continued, a State within a State, a kingdom within a Republic, until 1886, when in a battle fought between the Mexican troops and the Yaqui warriors the latter were defeated, slaughtered or scattered and the sway of the Mexican Republic over the whole Mexican country for the first time in history became complete.

No one who reads the story of these Indians, who sees their fierce and indomitable love of freedom, who follows their heroic struggles for independence, and notes the sublime courage with which they welcomed death upon the battlefield rather than submission to the Spanish monarchy or the Republic of Mexico, can help dropping a tear over their fate; and yet, the political philosopher cannot but be reconciled to it. The march of progress is powerful and relentless. The lower has to give place to the higher civilization, even though hardship and perhaps cruel wrong attends the process. Contesting allegiance demoralizes society, and, in these modern times of ours, hostile sovereignties over the same territory cannot both continue. Mexico must enforce its claim of sovereignty against the Yaquis, and it was right that she should do so; and I do not know that it can be said that it was enforced with anything more than the necessary rigor and severity which must attend military operations against a savage people and in a savage country. As individuals, with hearts that beat in sympathy with all humanity, who are always inclined to sympathize with the party which is defeated in a struggle, because it is defeated, and who admire heroism and valor even though it is shown against, rather than for, the higher civilization that is coming, we do well to weep. But as philosophers, who realize that the ailing body politic of the world cannot be made well until the tumors and cancers which will not be cured are removed, and that our race cannot attain the high civilization which we all desire so much, and to which we optimists are all sure that we are coming,

until all the obstacles in the pathway of that civilization are disposed of, even though it takes the knife of the Great Surgeon to cut them out, we cannot but acknowledge that the triumph of the Mexican arms over the wild Yaqui Indians, fighting though they were in defence of their homes and their fireside, was a triumph of civilization.

I must pause here for a moment to tell you something more of my good friend, Don Carlos Conant. If he were here to-night you would all see him and know him for yourselves, and nothing that I can say of him will compensate for what you miss by his absence. But I can take the opportunity when he is away to say some things of him which his modesty would not allow him to say for himself.

His father was a son of New Hampshire; his mother, a Spanish beauty of Sonora. On the one side, his ancestors bore arms in our revolutionary struggle; on the other, they fought in the Spanish wars, and later for the independence of Mexico. He is a descendant of the Mayflower pilgrims on the one side, and of the Castilian nobility on the other, and the best blood of Puritan and of Spanish cavalier flows in his veins. He was born at Guaymas, Sonora, near the Yaqui River, which here enters the Gulf of California, and on whose banks farther up there dwelt these fierce and implacable, but brave and industrious, Yaquis. The early years of Don Carlos in Mexico were during that half century when through foreign wars and intestine strife the nation was learning how to establish the stable government which finally came to its consummation only with the election of Diaz in 1876. Every man of parts in Mexico in those times was a soldier, and Conant buckled on his sword at a very early age, fighting under Juarez and Diaz, always on the side of free institutions and of good government; first against the clerical party which sought to bind the limbs of Mexico with the cords of the church so that she could take no forward step to a higher and better civilization, and then against the French invaders who would establish order at the expense of liberty and make all Mexico again an appendage to a European crown. On the fields of North America many brave Englishmen and brave Spaniards have fought well and displayed deeds of heroism exceeding any which are recorded in all the crusades; but there never was a braver English-

man or a braver Spaniard than this man who, though entitled by descent to claim the name of both Englishman and Spaniard, prefers to be called a Mexican.

During this turbulent period of Mexico, Conant found himself at one time on the losing side of a revolutionary struggle in Sonora. He had fought as bravely as ever a man fought. He had won the love of his friends and the admiration of his enemies, but he was finally overpowered, captured, tried by Court Martial after the custom of those times, condemned to death, and was to be shot the next morning. But—the next morning Conant wasn't there, and the shooting didn't take place. He made his escape into the Mountains of Chihuahua, and in that town of Jesus Maria, made famous by the Santa Juliana Mine, in this city of the Mountains, a hundred miles from a wagon road, he made his home, until in a few years the wheel of progress turned around, and the cause for which Conant had fought so well in Sonora, and which was right, finally succeeded, and he, who had a few years before barely escaped the bullet of the executioner, came back in triumph amid the plaudits of his countrymen, who in their mistaken zeal had before sought his life.

We come again to 1886. The Yaquis have been conquered and scattered. The country which they have claimed and defended for untold centuries is now for the first time open to reclamation and settlement by civilized man. But what is to be done with it? These lands, fertile and productive as they are beyond even the fertility and productiveness of the valley of the Nile, are, like the lands of the Nile Valley, of no use unless you irrigate them. These wild Indians had dug their little ditches, and in favored places along their banks had cultivated their little patches of land, but the countless acres equally fertile between the two rivers had been used only as their hunting grounds. To reclaim these required the construction of vast irrigating works, the expenditure of a large amount of capital and the work of a great organizer.

In the Presidential chair of the Republic of Mexico sat a man of whom you have heard something before to-night, and who for far-seeing statesmanship and true and lofty patriotism has never had a superior, even in this land of ours, which has produced a Washington,

a Franklin, a Hamilton, a Jefferson, a Lincoln, a Grant, a Grover Cleveland, and a James G. Blaine.

President Diaz and Carlos Conant had long been close friends. Conant had served under him as a soldier, and in that struggle in which Diaz played a greater than a soldier's part for the regeneration of Mexico after he became President, Conant was among his warmest, most earnest, and most efficient supporters; and when Mexico's great President looked over the country for the man who could solve the Yaqui problem, reclaim the Yaqui lands and settle up the Yaqui country, he found in his old friend, Carlos Conant, the man for the place—as much the man for that place as Diaz himself was the man for his great place. You will remember that, as I have already told you, Conant was born right in this country of the Yaquis, almost on the border lands claimed by the Yaqui King, and he had an acquaintance with Sonora and Sonora's people—white man and Indian alike—and with Sonora's wants, as no other man ever had. Besides this, he was a business man as well as a soldier, as great in the counting house as he had been brave on the field of battle. Diaz sent for Conant. "Take," said this Mexican President to the son of a New Hampshire father and the Sonora maiden he had chosen as his wife, "take this country we have just won; build your irrigating works; reclaim these lands; bring civilization into this new country; and make of Sonora, as you can, the garden spot of the world."

The blood of Don Carlos moves not sluggishly in his veins. The task set before him, arduous as it was, was by no means without its allurements. The work was one after his own heart; but Conant is a man just and righteous, as well as fearless and ambitious, and he said to the President: "I will do it on one condition—that every surviving Yaqui shall be guaranteed his freedom, and that I may select some favored spot on these lands you give me, and invite their original possessors back to enjoy some portion of the country which has so long been theirs." The President himself desired this consummation quite as much as Don Carlos; and so it is, as a result of the great grant or concession of 1890 to Don Carlos Conant of the lands and the river rights in the Yaqui, Mayo and Fuerte valleys of Sonora and Sinaloa, that the Yaqui and Mayo Indians, then driven

from their homes, in exile, scattered over the face of the country, eking out a precarious existence where they can, and starving where they must, are to be invited back to the homes of their ancestors, and to resume, under vastly better conditions, their ancient occupation of tilling the soil.

The man you were to have had with you to-night is organizing an army greater than he ever led on the field of battle, and which is to do a work for civilization prouder and more glorious than was ever done in a crusade. His army carries not bayonets and swords; they carry picks and shovels. They are building, not fortifications to ward off the attack of an enemy, but canals to carry the life-giving water over the Sonora desert. They are to reclaim and not to destroy, to build and not to tear down, and to make homes for thousands of people where now only the coyote howls and the vulture builds her nest.

There is no work that is being done in Mexico which exceeds this of Don Carlos in importance. There is no one playing a part in the regeneration of the Republic greater than he is playing. There is no man engaged in any work in any part of the world, of which he may be more proud than Don Carlos may of the work that he is doing in Sonora and Sinaloa. He expects to accomplish this work with the aid of Yankee engineers and Yankee dollars. The response of the engineers has already been hearty. If he comes to you, men of dollars, and offers you a share in this work, it may be that you will not only gain, as you pretty surely will, abundant money for your pocket, but will do even more good for humanity than you might by sending missionaries to Timbuctoo or Bibles to the Zulus.

I have called this Sonora and Sinaloa country, the land covered by Conant's concession and the theatre of his work, "The Empire of Don Carlos." It is larger in extent than the country of ancient Athens or Sparta, as large as Old Castile of good Queen Isabella, the patroness of Columbus, and nearly as large as our own State of Massachusetts. It is as fertile as the valley of the Nile, and more productive than the prairies of Illinois. Wheat grows better there than in Minnesota and Dakota; it rivals Iowa and Nebraska in Indian corn; it raises better barley than Canada, as good cotton as

South Carolina, tobacco equal to that of Cuba, and coffee better than Brazil ; while there is no part of the United States, and but few regions in the West Indies, which can equal it for sugar. But it is a fruit-growing country that it is to be the most famous. Its neighbors on the north, Southern California and Arizona, are now beginning to supply our Eastern markets with the most luscious fruit ever grown in the world, and Sonora has already shown them that she is no mean rival in this most profitable trade. The Hermosillo oranges, grown within thirty miles of the Yaqui river, and near where Don Carlos was born, are unrivalled for their flavor, and bring the highest prices in any market to which they have access. The banana, the cocoanut, the pine-apple, and all the tropical fruits, reach a perfection here which they have never attained upon the Mediterranean, and the figs of Sonora are superior to those of Smyrna.

In climate, Sonora has the temperature of Florida combined with the air of Southern California ; and as to its people, the territory which Don Carlos is reclaiming will so much exceed in its productive capacity all the rest of the two States in which it is situated, that the population of Sonora and Sinaloa will consist principally of the settlers whom Don Carlos invites to take up the country which he reclaims ; and when you know the man and his methods, you may know that he will choose the choicest of the earth, and that they will gladly come to this southwestern paradise in answer to his call.

May it not be that when the recording angel makes up his account of the good deeds done by man on this earth, generation after generation, he will assign this citizen emperor and friend of Mexico's great President, who is reclaiming the Sonora desert, to a higher place than that occupied by the Alexanders who have tried to conquer the world, or the Moslem chieftains who have sought to destroy it.

If you admire courage and heroism, you may see in Don Carlos a knight-errant of old ; if you love the man who does good deeds for humanity and makes this earth a better place to live in, you may give Don Carlos a high place in your affections as a benefactor of mankind ; and if you are willing to make money, you may safely invest in his securities.



"*SANTA JULIANA*,"

BY

SALTER S. CLARK.

You have been given Santa Juliana to drink to, but I fancy many of you are puzzled to know whether the subject of the toast be a veritable saint in Heaven, or a new rival to that strong water of Santa Cruz. And yet it is passing strange that any one, whether enjoying the pleasure, or bearing the burden, of acquaintanceship with our host, Mr. Logan, within the past few years, should not know what Santa Juliana may be. She—it's a she—has been for many a year the apple of his eye, the burden of his—I was going to say thoughts, but I have noticed that you frequently make a mistake when you think you know what that gentleman is really thinking—but let us say, the burden of his song.

Now I, gentlemen, having been in recent years granted the pleasure of an actual introduction to the lady, have been called upon to tell you who she is. Reflecting upon my own grey hairs, and looking upon the youthful joviality before me, it seems as if some younger man than I should have been selected; but I presume it was because of my known partisanship for the lady. Well, I confess it. I am proud to be one of her captives. In the first place, there's her name, Juliana—or, if you dare, Julie—does it not suggest a golden beauty and silvery grace combined, whether in tall and slender, or in short and stout? Her pedigree is all right; of great repute in ancient times as well as our own. Her wealth is untold. You have heard of the lady of whom it was said, "Age cannot wither, nor custom stale her infinite variety:" it is my pleasure to-night to introduce you to her.

About seventy years ago a mule, tired of work and of humanity, as the rest of us sometimes get, took a little outing on her own account up into the mountains. It was in the Sierra Madres of

Northern Mexico. But her fate followed her, and finding her, picked up a stone to throw at her and start her home; but a little glisten and a decided heaviness caused him instead to put it into his pocket. His master, to whom he showed the stone on his return, said it was worthless, and inquired particularly where he picked it up.

This was the discovery of the celebrated mining district of Jesus Maria, of which the famous Santa Juliana mine was, and is, the flower, deserving to rank with the most famous of the world's history, Peru, Potosi, Comstock; words which are actually used in our literature to signify riches too great to be expressed.

Your Mexican is a pious body, affectionate with the saints, and as well when he is under the sod as when above it. So Santa Juliana got her name, and her San Juan shaft, her Providencia Tunnel, her Dios te Guie (God with us) level, and a host of others. One might fancy from such names, and from the particular wisdom with which the first workers of this particular spot chose it, that it might have been originally located by a select party of real saints on some private tip. It has always struck me that after a few centuries of heaven one might now and then long for a night off. And if government fours are so sure in our own blessed country as to make you tired, one can imagine what they are up there. So that it would not be strange if a little legitimate mining speculation should have had quite an attractiveness there, especially to the ladies.

The Santa Juliana mine was discovered about 1825, and was worked until 1836, entirely by Mexican owners, and with rude Mexican methods. During those eleven years it yielded the enormous sum of \$35,000,000, or about \$3,000,000 a year. All this came from a single mine, on a single vein, and from a space measuring about 850 feet in depth, 150 feet in length, and 10 feet wide. The whole amount of ore extracted would therefore be about 100,000 tons, with an average value of \$350 a ton.

To get an idea of what this means, compare it with that wonderful lode of silver ore in Nevada, which we know as the Comstock, and which has been to this generation the realization of childhood's most extravagant dreams of wealth, Scheherazade's tales come true. The Comstock lode in the twenty years preceding 1880 yielded

about \$325,000,000, or about \$16,000,000 a year. This came from a large number of mines, but from a space measuring altogether about 1,000 feet in depth, 1,000 feet in length, and 40 feet wide. The whole amount of ore extracted would therefore be about 10,000,000 tons, with an average value of \$32.50 a ton. Since it costs about as much to mine and mill the \$32.50 as the \$350 ore, I prefer the latter.

If, in these days of newspapers, another such mine as Santa Juliana should be discovered in a new country, anywhere, the roads to it would be black with people in a day. As it was, even in 1825, in Mexico, in an almost inaccessible region, among mountains where a wagon never yet goes, a town of 15,000 souls grew up around it in a year or two; buildings arose; business flourished; and what had been a barren rock yielded riches too great to spend. Don Manuel J. Vidal, a gentleman who held for many years the position of government assayer at Jesus Maria, said in 1875: "From manifold accounts, and all worthy of belief, we know that from 1825 to 1835 the famous Santa Juliana produced in the lower levels, in a depth of about 200 varas by 30 varas in length, the enormous sum of \$35,000,000 of dollars; and estimating the average width of the vein as four varas, it produced from the 24,000 cubic varas \$1,458 per cubic vara, which solely to be compared with 'Potosi.'" A vara is a little less than a yard. A cubic vara contained about two tons.

Ward, in his book on Mexico, in 1827, says of the district of Jesus Maria: "The deepest mine so far, the Santa Juliana, is not more than 70 yards, but it has produced ores so rich, they have been carried to Chihuahua, 50 leagues, and to Parral, 130 leagues, to be reduced, there not being any reduction works on the spot when the bonanza commenced."

Don Mariano de Valois, one of the former proprietors, states, with regard to a certain portion of the mine: "In the main shaft, which was opened for the extraction of the ores, rubbish, and water, two pillars were worked, called San Pedro and San Joaquin, which were each valued at \$1,000,000, their dimensions being 30 feet in length, 21 feet in depth, and 12 to 15 feet in width, between vein walls." This would make each pillar about the size of three ordinary rooms, and the value of the ore about \$1,300 a ton.

Such was Santa Juliana. And it is pleasant, at least to a poor man—I do not know how it may be with the rest of you—to hear the story of such things.

But there is another reason why its story deserves our attention and why it is entitled to a place on your toast list. It illustrates a general truth, which we of the United States will do well to heed, viz.: that Mexico is a coming, not a going, country. She has seen great glories; but she is to see greater. We of the United States have already realized much of our great future; she has hers all before her. She has fallen behind a little in the industrial race; but she is picking up. If she does not do it for herself, we will do it for her.

Take the matter of silver. Mexico, since the discovery of America, has yielded nearly two-thirds of the silver product of the globe. It is estimated that in three centuries the mines of Zacatecas, a State not larger than the State of New York, have yielded over a thousand millions of dollars. Mexico's annual product is now far more than that of any other country, except the United States. And when the enterprise, perseverance, inventive skill and accumulated capital of the North shall have found their way over the Rio Grande, it is within the bounds of a fair expectation that she will advance as our own West has advanced, under that same influence. The resources are all there, awaiting development; the mountains of ore; the rich lowlands needing only water.

As illustrating what may come, take two facts from the history of this Santa Juliana mine (she is only one among many) viz.: the rudeness of the methods by which its \$35,000,000 was obtained, and the cause of its abandonment.

In Santa Juliana they had no steam engine, no steam pump, no steam hoist, no steam at all, no giant powder, no ladders even. In extracting they drilled a hole twice as large as now is used, used ordinary black powder, having but one-quarter the explosive force of giant powder, and took three times as long to extract a given amount of ore as is now needed in that very mine. The ore was carried to the surface in rawhide ceroons on the backs of men, or rather boys, each taking a load of 100 or 150

pounds, and occupying, perhaps, twenty or thirty minutes to ascend from any depth. Their ladders were simply poles, with notches for the feet. The small steam hoist now used delivers its load of 800 pounds every two minutes.

Their water was extracted in a rawhide bag attached to a windlass, which was driven by a mule. The water which now runs into the mine, about 10,000 gallons a day, and which was the cause of their abandonment of its riches, is now pumped out with one small pump, running six hours of the twenty-four.

In the time and cost of reduction there is as great a difference. Then the ore was ground by mules dragging heavy stones over it, a process so slow that nothing running less than \$100 a ton could be reduced at a profit. The modern stamp mill reduces \$10 ore at a profit.

The ancient patio process of extracting the silver from the ground ore took six days; the present amalgamation process takes six hours.

Don Pedro Bustamante, the mining overseer, and who worked to the last, says: "With our one interior mule whim we were barely able to extract the water and the best of the ore, leaving in the mine, as filling, all the ore which did not go over two or three marks per carga of 300 pounds" (\$100 to \$160 per ton). "I would not fear to guarantee all I possess that from the fillings alone could be extracted sufficient ore to cover all the expenditure of re-opening the mine, let the cost be what it may, and this without striking one single blow in solid ground."

And these ancient primitive methods are still the methods of the greater part of Mexico. When the skill and machinery of Nevada and Colorado are introduced there, surely we may expect as great results.

Again, take the reason why Santa Juliana was abandoned. It is a fact that, in some parts of Mexico, owners have been known to wall up the richest chambers of their mines, having enough. But here, believe me, they stopped only because they had to, leaving the mine in metal. The last year it was worked, the "administrador" or superintendent, who was entitled to three per cent. of the net profits, received \$37,000 as his share.

The richest ores of the mine lay near its crossing with another vein. This vein was softer, carrying much water, and was, therefore, a continual menace to Santa Juliana. Near the bottom they finally drifted into this vein, and what had been always dreaded, occurred. The water came in too fast for them to control, and gradually they were driven up and out. A little water seems a little thing, but a little too much is altogether too much, in your mine as well as in your whiskey.

But the prize was too rich to be surrendered without a struggle. They build a stone wall across the fatal drift. It holds, and the town gives a jubilation ball—"Santa Juliana is saved";—but the festivities end with the news that the water has burst through the wall.

In 1843 an attempt is made to clear out the water, and \$400,000 is spent, but it fails. From that day it has been full of water, until some four years ago, when New York capital and San Francisco machinery undertook the job, and did it.

And this will be the story, not only of many a mine there, but of all the industries, all the civilization of our fair neighbor Mexico. "Westward! Ho!" is still a taking cry, but not the only one. All the borders of the earth are being explored. Australia is filling up. Somebody writes a new book on Africa every month. But Mexico is on the very eve of her great change; she is almost there. If it be a worthy work to make the mountain give up its useful metals, to make the desert bloom, to make this earth a pleasanter place for mankind to live in; then it is our neighborly privilege to help her, with capital, with thought, with men. And if thereby we turn a pretty penny ourselves, it's only business.





"THE MINERAL WEALTH OF MEXICO,"

BY

GEORGE A. TREADWELL.

Whenever called upon by my old friend, our host of this evening, I must respond, even though for the moment I mar your pleasure and tire you with a recitation of dry, statistical facts.

During the early period of the formation of the world, when the more precious metals were seeking a resting place, and the point that would give them the greatest home comforts, the greater part of the silver and a great deal of the gold were attracted to the Sierras of Mexico. They seemed to take as kindly to this region for home as the foreigner does to our United States.

The mineral wealth of Mexico is distributed along the Sierra Madre mountains, in veins, crossing and intersecting one another along the foot hills, the creeks, and cañons, and reaching to the high mountain tops. In fact, these mineral veins are as thoroughly distributed along and about the Sierras, as Tammany Hall politicians are in New York, and have been vastly more productive. Mexico has a world-wide reputation for its mineral wealth. It has given Spain untold millions and made it one of the richest nations of the world. It has made individual millionaires in great number. It has produced since 1821, 100,000 tons of silver and 500 tons of gold, of the value of \$4,320,000,000. To transport this wealth it would take 10,050 cars of ten tons each, or 670 trains of fifteen cars each. These cars placed in line would reach twelve miles.

It is to do honor to this great country through its distinguished representative, Señor Don Matias Romero, that we are here to-night; this country, with its Veta Madre vein, which has produced 800 millions, its Veta Grande, 400 millions, its Tasco, Guanajuato, and

Zacatecas, hundreds of millions more. It has been a country of great promises and has usually fulfilled these promises. When discovered by the Spanish it promised them great mineral wealth and has kept that promise. Later it promised an occasional insurrection, and has also kept that promise. It has since promised my old friend and our host of the evening, in his Jesus Maria and Santa Juliana, a second Zacatecas and Veta Grande, and I know you will all join me in hoping that this promise may also be kept.



LIST OF GUESTS

DR LYMAN ABBOTT	HON J SERGEANT CRAM
MR CHARLES FREDERICK ADAMS	MR THOMAS D CRIMMINS
MR LAWRENCE D ALEXANDER	HON WILLIAM E CURTIS
MR E ELLERY ANDERSON	HON NOAH DAVIS
HON JOHN H V ARNOLD	MR CHARLES W DAYTON
HON WILLIAM H ARNOUX	MR LEWIS L DELAFIELD
MR EDWARD G BAILEY	MR CLARENCE DEMING
MR PETER T BARLOW	MR CHARLES M DEMOND
HON HIRAM BARNEY	MR RHINELANDER DILLON
MR HENRY W BEAN	MR AUGUSTUS T DOCHARTY
HON HENRY R BEEKMAN	HON DANIEL DOUGHERTY
HON JAMES D BELL	HON C T DRISCOLL
MR WILLIAM L BENNETT	MR FRANK J DUPIGNAC
SEÑOR DON NICANOR BOLET-PERAZA	HON DORMAN B EATON
CAPT E C BOWEN	COL M V B EDGERLY
MR CEPHAS BRAINERD	MR WALTER EDWARDS
MR GEORGE W BRAMWELL	MR GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON
MR EUGENE V BREWSTER	MR RUDOLPH EICKEMEYER
MR H L BRIDGMAN	HON SMITH ELY
MR ISAAC H BROMLEY	MR WILLIAM T EMMETT
HON WILLIAM L BROWN	MR J ROCKWELL FAY
MR CHARLES H BRUSH	MR CHARLES S FINDLAY
DR JOSEPH D BRYANT	PROF JOHN FISKE
MR WALTER C CADY	DR AUSTIN FLINT
MR JOHN C CALHOUN	MR ROGER FOSTER
SEÑOR DON JOAQUIN BERNADO CALVO	MR A B DE FRECE
HON CHARLES J CANDA	SEÑOR DON JOSE G GARCIA
HON ALFRED C CHAPIN	CAPT HUGH R GARDEN
HON NORTON P CHASE	MR WILLIAM J GARDNER
HON L E CHITTENDEN	MR JAMES C GODDARD
MR GARDNER K CLARK JR	REV JOHN C GODDARD
MR SALTER S CLARK	MR WALTER L GODDARD
MR CHARLES W COLEMAN	HON E L GODKIN
HON ALFRED R CONKLING	MR ANTONIO C GONZALEZ
MR CHARLES A COOMBS	MR FRANK C HATCH
MR MAGRANE COXE	MR FREDERICK H HATCH

MR JOHN R HATCH
 MR MARK E HARRY
 HON WILLIAM F HARRITY
 MR BURTON N HARRISON
 HON MICHAEL D HARTER
 MR HENRY W HAYDEN
 HON JOSEPH C HENDRIX
 HON ABRAHAM S HEWITT
 MR THOMAS B HEWITT
 MR STEPHEN R HEWLETT
 MR JOHN R HOWARD
 MR EDWARD C HULBERT
 MR COLLIS P HUNTINGTON
 HON THOMAS L JAMES
 MR GEORGE W KENYON
 MR JOHN D KERNAN
 HON JOHN JAY KNOX
 MR GILBERT D LAMB
 COL DANIEL S LAMONT
 HON JEFFERSON M LEVY
 MR HERBERT H LOGAN
 MR GROSVENOR P LOWREY
 MR HART LYMAN
 HON W GORDON MCCABE
 MR WALTER L MCCORKLE
 MR ST CLAIR MCKELWAY
 GEN JAMES MCLEER
 MR JAMES F MERRIAM
 PROF JOHN B MOORE
 MR ROLLIN M MORGAN
 HON SAMUEL D MORRIS
 HON THEODORE W MYERS
 HON JUAN NAVARRO
 HON HENRY L NELSON
 MR EMMET R OLCOFF
 MR A C PALMER
 MR GEORGE F PARKER
 MR WHEELER H PUCKHAM
 HON JAMES J PHELAN
 MR CHARLES E PHELPS

HON ORLANDO B POTTER
 MR LOUIS PRANG
 HON ROGER A PRYOR
 MR GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM
 MR JOHN E RISLEY
 MR OLIVER H K RISLEY
 HON ELLIS H ROBERTS
 SEÑOR DON MATIAS ROMERO
 HON HORACE RUSSELL
 MR LOUIS H SCOTT
 MR GEORGE H SEXTON
 MR JOHN C SHEEHAN
 HON NELSON SMITH
 MR SANTIAGO SMITHERS
 MR HENRY B STAPLER
 MR LUCAS P STARR
 MR SIMON STERNE
 DR GEORGE T STEVENS
 MR JOHN STEWART
 MR ALBERT STICKNEY
 HON W E D STOKES
 MR ISIDOR STRAUS
 HON OSCAR S STRAUS
 HON JOHN A TAYLOR
 MR HENRY T THOMAS
 MR DANIEL G THOMPSON
 MR HAMILTON B TOMPKINS
 PROF GEORGE A TREADWELL
 HON W L TRENHOLM
 HON JOHN R VOORHIS
 MR ARTHUR E WALRADT
 MR J LANGDON WARD
 HON JOHN DEWITT WARNER
 HON BARTOW S WEEKS
 PROF ARTHUR M WHEELER
 HON EVERETT P WHEELER
 HON ANDREW D WHITE
 HON HORACE WHITE
 MR T C WOODWARD
 MR WILLIS H YOUNG

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V

Indice de los documentos de este expediente.

De quién á quién.	Fecha.	Contenido.	Fojas.
Al Senado.	1845. Noviembre 28	Se comunica el acuerdo del Presidente p. ^a el nombramiento de D. ⁿ Matías Romero como Embajador en los E. U.	1
A D. ⁿ Matías Romero.	" 29	Se comunica la aprobación del Senado.	2
Del mismo.	" "	Da las gracias y que partirá p. ^a su destino hoy (29)	3
Del mismo.	" "	Indica la conveniencia de q. ^e sus credenciales se extienda con el carácter de Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario.	4
	Dic. ^e 5	Acuerdo p. ^a q. ^e se extienda la credencial.	5
	" "	Credencial.	6
Del Sr. Romero.	" "	Télegrama. - Fue llegó á Washington el día 4.	7
Del mismo.	" "	Téleg. - Fue convida con el Sr. de Estado en q. ^e sean simultáneas su recepción y la del Sr. Clayton.	8
Al mismo.	" 6	Téleg. - Enterado.	9
Al mismo.	" "	Se confirma el anterior.	10
Al mismo.	" 7	Se le remiten sus credenciales.	11
Del mismo.	" 9	Téleg. - Vide se le diga anticipadamente el día de la recepción del Sr. Clayton.	12
Al mismo.	" "	Se oportunamente se le comunicará (Téleg).	12 (ola.)
Al mismo.	" "	Se confirma el anterior.	13

De quién á quién.	Fecha.	Contenido.	Fojas.
Del Sr. Romero	1898. Dic. ^o 9	Confirma su teleg. del 7	14
Del mismo.	" 10	Acuosa recibo del teleg. de esta Sría, del 7.	15
Del mismo.	" 5	Remite copia de la nota y á su llegada dirigió al Sr. de Estado y de las credenciales con q ^o los E. U. acreditan á sus Embajadores.	16
		Anexo citado.	17
Al mismo.	" 13	Enterado y recibo.	22
A Hacienda.	" "	Lue desde el día 1. ^o conti- nuen abonándose los gas- tos de representación del Sr. Romero.	23
Al Sr. Romero.	Dic. ^o 14	Lue se ha fijado el 3 de Enero para ambas re- cepciones (Teleg.)	24
Al mismo.	" "	Se confirma el anterior.	25
Del mismo.	" 15	Teleg. - Acusa recibo del an- terior y dice tiene temores de que la dilación en su recep- ción se mal-interprete.	26
Del mismo.	" "	Confirma el anterior y da cuenta de una entrevista q ^o tuvo con el Sr. de Estado.	27
Del mismo.	" 16	Recibo de sus credenciales.	31.
Del mismo.	" 19	Remite recortes de periód- icos sobre el establecimien- to de la Embajada.	33.
	" "	Carpeta con recortes.	34
Al mismo.	" 27	Recibo.	35.
Del mismo.	" 22	Remite copia de las no- tas cambiadas con d ^{to} .	

De quién á quién.	Fecha.	Contenido.	Fojas.
	1898.	partamentos de Estado sobre su recepción.	36
		Anejos citados.	38
Al Sr. Romero	Dic. 30	Recibo.	40
Del Sr. Godoy.	" 28	Téleg. - Que el Sr. Romero ha caído enfermo.	46
Del mismo.	" "	Téleg. - Que sigue grave y ha sufrido una operación.	47
Del Sr. J. W. Foster.	" "	Téleg. - Da cuenta de la gravedad del Sr. Romero y de las probabilidades de vivir.	48
Del Sr. Godoy.	" 29	Téleg. - Que la enfermedad ha cedido algo.	49
Del mismo.	" 30	Téleg. - Da cuenta del fallecimiento del Sr. Romero.	50
Al mismo.	" "	Téleg. - Que da el pésame á la familia y disponga la traslación del cadáver embalsamado en compañía de José Romero - que se da á conocer como E. de N. ad interim.	51
Al mismo.	" "	Se confirma el anterior.	52
Del mismo.	" "	Téleg. - Que da el pésame y cumplirá las demás instrucciones.	53
Del Sr. Clayton.	" 31	Da el pésame por el fallecimiento del Sr. Romero.	54
		Traducción.	55
Al mismo.	" "	Contextación en términos de estilo.	56
Del Consulado en Laredo.	" "	Téleg. de pésame.	57
Del mismo.	" "	Confirmación del anterior.	58
Al mismo.	-1899- Enero 2	Se dan las gracias.	59
Del E. de N. de Guat.	Dic. 31/98	Nota de pésame.	60

De quién á quién.	Fecha.	Contenido.	Fojas.
Al E. de N. de Guat. ^a	- 1899. - Enero 3	Contestación en términos de estilo.	61
Del Presidente de Guat. ^a	" 1. ^o	Teleg. de pésame.	62.
Del Sr. Godoy.	" 2	Pide instrucciones sobre gastos de funerales. (Ry.)	63.
Al mismo.	" 3	(Teleg.) - Que el Gob. hace gastos de embalsamamiento, funerales, etc. y además se enviarán viáticos á la familia; que avise fecha de salida.	64.
Al mismo.	" "	Se confirma el anterior.	65.
Del Cons. en Panzacola.	Dic. ^o 31/98	Nota de pésame.	66
Al mismo.	- 1899. - Enero 5	Se dan las gracias.	67.
Del Sr. Godoy.	" 4	Informa de la cantidad q. ^a se necesita para gastos de funerales y traslación del cadáver, etc. (Teleg.)	68.
Al mismo.	" 5	Teleg. - Que ya se ordena la situación de fondos p. ^a todos los gastos.	70.
A Hacienda.	" "	Se libra la orden.	71.
Al Sr. Godoy.	" "	Se confirma el teleg. del 5, y q. ^a remita la cuenta respectiva.	72.
Del mismo.	" 4	Confirma su teleg. del 4.	73.
Del Gob. de Tamaulipas.	" 6	Que la Legislatura acordó 3 días de duelo.	74.
Del Sr. Godoy.	" 7	Teleg. - Que recitri' los fondos y q. ^a á quien entrega los viáticos de la familia.	75.
Al mismo.	" "	Teleg. - Que entregue viáticos á José Romero y avi-	

Índice de los documentos de este expediente.

De quién á quién.	Fecha.	Contenido.	Fojas.
	- 1899 -	se fecha de salida.	75 (vta)
Al E. de N. en Wash.	Enero 7 -	Se confirma el anterior.	76.
Del Gob. de Guanajuato	" 8	Teleg. - Encarga al Sis. la compra de una corona.	77.
Al Gob. de Tamaulipas.	" "	Teleg. - Ent. con gratitud de las senales de duelo acordadas por el Gobierno.	78
Al mismo.	" "	Se confirma el anterior.	79
Alia. Fran.º J. Moctezuma.	" 6	Teleg. de Cuernavaca - Segun la fecha en q.º llegará el cadáver del Sr. Romero.	80
Al mismo.	" 7	Teleg. - Fue aún no se sabe y q.º se le comunicará cuando se tenga noticia.	80 (vta)
Del E. de N. en Washington.	" 10	Teleg. - Que el cadáver saldrá de Washington el día 11.	81
Al mismo.	" "	Fue para evitar transeúdos venga el cadáver en el mismo carro-capilla hasta aquí.	82.
Del mismo.	" 11	Teleg. - Fue hoy (11) sale en la noche, el cadáver.	83
Del mismo.	" 13	Pide instrucciones respecto á los efectos de propiedad personal del Sr. Romero.	84
Al mismo.	" 11	Fue formó inventario con intervención de la Sra. hermana de Don Matías.	85
Del Sr. Clayton.	" "	Fue el Club Catim-Americano de St. Louis, Mo. desea saber la fecha de la salida.	

De quién á quién.	Fecha.	Contenido.	Fojas.
	- 1899.	del cadáver p. ^o nombra una comisión q. ^o le tributa honores.	86
Al Dr. Clayton.	Enero 12	Que el cadáver salió de Washington el día 11 en la noche.	90.
Del C. de N. en Wash.	" 2	Da cuenta del cumplimiento de todas las instrucciones q. ^o se le dieron sobre funerales, etc., y remite recortes de periódicos y otros anexos.	91
	-	Anexos citados.	94
Al mismo.	" 12	Enterado y recibo.	108
Del mismo.	" 4	Remite copia de la nota de pésame del Intn. del Ecuador.	110
	-	Anexo citado.	111
Al mismo.	" 13	Que da las gracias al Intn. del Ecuador.	112
Del mismo	" 2	Nota que contiene detalles de la enfermedad q. ^o causó la muerte del Sr. Romero.	113.
Al mismo.	" 13	Enterado.	117
Al Dr. Clayton	" "	Que invite al Cuerpo Diplomático p. ^o los funerales.	118.
Del Gob. ^o de Zacatecas.	" "	Que en esa ciudad se preparan honores á los restos del Sr. Romero.	119.
Del Consúl en Ede. de Así.	" "	Que acompañará al cadáver hasta Piedras Negras	120
A las Ofic. ^{as} telegráficas de C. Porfirio Díaz y de Torreón.	" 14	Que telegrafíen la hora de salida del cadáver.	121

De quién á quién.	Fecha.	Contenido.	Fojas.
De la Of. ^a telegráfica del C. Porfirio Díaz.	1899. Enero 14	Fue el cadáver llegó á las 4.45 p.m. y que avisará cuando salga.	122.
De la misma.	" "	Fue salido á las 6.35 p.m.	123
De la Of. ^a telegráfi- ca de Torción.	" 15	Fue a las 10 de la ma- ñana pasó el cadáver.	124
A los dres. Roberto Mu- ñoz, Jesús Tenily M. de Jarama.	" 14	Invitación p. ^a y q. ^a en los funerales lleven los cordones del ataúd.	125
A las Of. ^{as} telegráficas de Silas y de Huasteco.	" 15	Fue telegráfica la hora de salida del cadáver.	126
Hacienda y al Correo.	" 14	Se remite la lista de emple- dos designados para hacer guardia de honor al cadáver.	127
A los mismos.	" 15	Se remite la lista defini- tiva, con explicaciones.	128
	"	Aireas citados.	129
De la Leg. de Francia.	" "	Contesta la invitación que se le hizo para los funerales.	136
Del E. de M. en Washington.	" 6	Pide autorización para encar- gar á una persona de con- fianza el cuidado de la casa de la Legación.	137.
Al mismo.	" 18	Se le da la autorización.	138
	" "	Cuenta presentada por Don José Romero, de los gastos en la conducción de los restos de Don Matías.	139.
	" "	Acuerdo para su pago.	140.
A Hacienda	" "	Orden para el pago.	141
A Don José Romero	" "	Se comunica.	142
Del E. de M. en Washington.	" 7	Fue recibí los fondos para gastos de embalsamamiento.	

De quién á quién.	Fecha.	Contenido.	Fojas.
	- 1899 -	to, etc	143
Al E. de N. en Wash.	Enero 19	Enterado	144
Del Consúl en Inglaterra.	" 15	Da cuenta de los honores que se hicieron en esa ciudad al cadáver del Sr. Romero.	145
Al mismo.	" 19	Ent.º con estimación.	156
Del Consúl en Brownville.	" 9	Fue en señal de duelo mandado izar el pabellón á media asta; y da el pésame.	157
Al mismo.	" 19	Enterado con estimación.	158
Del E. de N. en Wash.	" 10	Remite el comprobante del pago de viáticos á la familia del Sr. Romero.	159
A la Tesorería.	" 21	Se remite.	160
Al E. de N. en Wash.	" "	Se comunica.	161
Del mismo.	" 11	Remite el comprobante del pago de gastos de ferrocarril en la traslación del cadáver.	162
A la Tesorería.	" 21	Se remite.	163
Al E. de N. en Wash.	" "	Se comunica.	164
Del mismo.	" 14	Remite la nota de pésame del Director de la Of. de las Repúblicas Americanas.	165
	-	Anexo citado.	166
Al mismo.	" 23	Ent.º con estimación.	167
Del mismo.	" 19	Fue el Sr. J. W. Foster hijo, en la Universidad de Colombia, una sentida referencia al fallecimiento del Sr. Romero.	168
	-	Recorte de periódico.	169
Al mismo.	" 27	Ent.º con grande estimación.	170

De quién á quién.	Fecha.	Contenido.	Fojas.
	1897		
Del Mtro. en Italia	Enero 3	Nota de pésame	171
Al mismo	" 24	Se dan las gracias	172
De la Leg. ^a en Guatemala	" 3	Participa que el Mtro. de Relaciones le expresó sus sentimientos de con- dolencia por la muerte del Sr. Romero	173
A la misma	" 24	Enterado	175
De la Leg. ^a en Washington	" 12	Remite la cuenta por gastos de atitudes, etc.	176
De la misma	" 16	Envía la cuenta general	177
A la Tesorería	" 30	Se remite la anterior	178
A la Leg. ^a en Washington	" "	Se dice el trámite	179
De la misma	" 24	Que contestó al Mtro. del Ecuador su pésame	180
A la misma	Febrero 3	Enterado	182
De la misma	Enero 28	Que procedió a formar el inventa- rio de los efectos del Sr. Romero	183
Del Sr. G ^o Vallero	" 30	Remite cuenta comprobada de los gastos erogados en la capilla ardiente	184
		Cuenta y comprobantes	186
A Hacienda	Febrero 13	Orden para el pago	214
al Sr. Vallero	" "	Se comunica	216
De la Leg. ^a en Washington	" 9	Informa la inversión que dio á los \$ 2800 que se le situaron para los gastos de funerales etc.	217
A lo mismo	" 17	Recibo	218
De la misma	" 10	Que hizo el inventario de los efectos personales del Sr. Romero	219
A la misma	" 18	Que remite copia	220
Del Cons. en Coruña	Enero 31	Da el pésame	221
De la Leg. ^a en Washington	Feb. 10	Que puso a una persona para cui- dar la casa de la Legación	222
A la misma	" 18	Enterado	223

De quién á quién.	Fecha.	Contenido.	Fojas.
	1899		
De la Leg ^{on} Washington	Febrero 28	Remite copia del inventario de los efectos personales del Sr. Romero	224
A la misma	Marzo 10	Recibo	229
A Hacienda	Marzo 5	Orden para el pago de \$927 que importó la conducción del cadáver del Sr. á la Cámara de Diputados y la inhumación	230
De la misma	Sep. 19	Remite una relación de las cantidades que resultaron á cargo del Sr. Romero, para que esta Sra. resuelva lo conveniente	231
A la misma	" 26	Que se salde la diferencia con cargo á la partida 3063	233
De la Leg ^{on} en Juate	Dice 31-1901.	Remite un recorte de periódicos relativo al aniversario de la muerte del Sr. Romero	234.
Al mismo.		El recorte	235.
	enero 29-1902	Recibo y enterado	236.

699 ⁷⁸
393-1
Secretaría
de

Relaciones Exteriores.

México, Noviembre 28 de 1898.

SECCIÓN DE AMÉRICA,
ASIA Y OCEANÍA.

264.

Para los efectos cons-
titucionales, tengo la honra de
comunicar a esta Honorable
Cámara, por el digno conduc-
to de Ustedes, que el Señor Pre-
sidente de la República se ha
servido acordar el nombramien-
to de Embajador de los Estados
Unidos Mexicanos en Wash-
ington en la persona del Señor
Don Matías Romero actual
Ministro Plenipotenciario en
aquel país.

Renuevo a Ustedes las
protestas de mi más atenta
consideración.

Ign.º Mariscal.

Quero Secretarios

de la Cámara de Senadores
del Congreso de la Unión.

6997
393-1-
Secretaría
de

Relaciones Exteriores.

México, noviembre 29 de 1898.

274. El Señor Presidente
atendiendo a los muy distin-
guidos servicios que ha pres-
tado Usted a la República,
así como a su aptitud y de-
más cualidades que lo reco-
miendan, ha tenido a bien nom-
brarlo Embajador de México
en los Estados Unidos de Amé-
rica.

Confirmado este nombra-
miento por la Cámara de Se-
nadores en su sesión de ayer,
me es grato comunicarlo a
Usted para su conocimiento
y satisfacción y reiterarle a
la vez las protestas de mi
distinguido aprecio.

Mariscal

Señor

Don Matías Romero,

72

73

74

H 699 1-
393
México, 29 de Noviembre de 1898.

He tenido la honra de recibir la nota de V. número 274 de esta fecha en que se sirve informarme que el Presidente de la República ha tenido á bien nombrarme Embajador de México en los Estados Unidos de América, y que este nombramiento fué confirmado por la Cámara de Senadores en su sesión de ayer.

Mucho y muy sinceramente agradezco al Señor Presidente la alta honra que me ha dispensado al nombrarme para ese tan alto como difícil encargo, y correspondiendo á su confianza partiré esta noche para Washington en donde procuraré desempeñarlo hasta donde mis facultades me lo permitan.

Sirvase V. aceptar las seguridades de mi más distinguida consideración.

M. Romero

Al Sr. Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores,

Presente.

H 649 / 2 393 + 49



Regio, Nonemba 29 1898

Se de Jovao Manoel

Meu estimado amigo meu:

Al volver a esta reciba
onde tu nos ha vindo que te
agradezco muito

Debo manifestar a V. que
todos los Embajadores que
hoy en Washington estan acor-
dados como Embajadores Extra-
ordinarios y Plenipotenciarios
por lo cual sera conveniente
que los credenciales que se
me entregan tengan se con-
tenga para que queden en debida
condicion

Soy attd. ofc. anglo B.
H. L. L. L.

México, 5 de Diciembre de 1898

92
10

+

ACUERDO.

Entiéndase credencial de "Embajador
extraordinario y Plenipotenciario" para
Don Matías Romero, y tráigase a la
firma antes del viernes próximo.



Secretaría
de
Relaciones Exteriores.

Porfirio Díaz,
Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos,
a Su Excelencia
el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América.

Grande y Buen Amigo:

Desearo dar una muestra
de ^{el vivo empeño} ~~esta alta estimación~~ con que el
pueblo y el Gobierno de los Estados
Unidos Mexicanos ^{desearán estrechar} ~~mantienen~~ las relacio-
nes amistosas que felizmente los
unen con el pueblo y el Gobierno de
los Estados Unidos de América, he
determinado elevar a la categoría
de Embajada la Legación ^{Méxicana} ~~aprobada~~
~~establecida en Washington~~
~~del cargo del Gobierno de Vuestra~~
~~Excelencia~~, nombrando al efecto
para que ~~la desempeñe~~ con el
carácter de Embajador Extraordi-
nario y Plenipotenciario al Señor
~~Don~~ Don Matías Romero, ac-
tual Enviado Extraordinario y Mi-
nistro Plenipotenciario de México.

La ilustración y demás cua-
lidades que distinguen al Señor

Romero, así como ^{su} grande experien-
cia y sus importantes servicios en
la misión que tiene encomendada,
me dan la plena confianza de que
seguirá interpretando fielmente los
sentimientos que animan al Gobierno
de México hacia el Gobierno de los
Estados Unidos de América. Por lo
mismo, ruego a Vuestra Excelencia
que se sirva dar entera fe y crédito
a cuanto el Señor don Matías Romero le
comunique, especialmente cuando
exprese los sinceros votos del Gobierno
y pueblo de los Estados Unidos Méxi-
canos por la prosperidad de los Es-
tados Unidos de América y por la
felicidad personal de Vuestra Exce-
lencia, de quien tengo la honra
de ~~suscribirme~~ suscribirme

Leal y Buen Amigo.

Porfirio Díaz.

Ign.^o Mariscal

Dada en el Palacio Nacional
de México, a 5 de Dic^r de 1898.

Washington, Diciembre 5 de 1898.

Número 407.

Tengo la honra de informar á usted que

Regreso del Minis-
tro. Embajada en
Washington.

anoche llegué á esta capital, habiendo sufrido un

lijero atraso el 2 del corriente entre San Antonio

4 anexos.

y Nueva Orleans á consecuencia de un descarrilamien-

to que había ocurrido el día anterior, y que hoy me

hice cargo de nuevo de esta Legación.

En la mañana visité en su despacho á Mr.

John Hay, Secretario de Estado, y le manifesté que

había sido nombrado Embajador de la República en

Washington y que el Gobierno de México deseaba que

mi recepción oficial tuviera lugar, hasta donde ello

fuera posible, simultaneamente con la de Mr. Clayton

como Embajador de los Estados Unidos en México y que

creía yo que poniéndole una comunicación en que le

avisara mi nombramiento, el Gobierno de los Estados

Unidos podría mandar al Senado, el de Mr. Clayton,

y una vez aprobado este, podría fijarse aproximada-

mente el día de la recepción para ambos. Mr. Hay

asintió

asintió á esta indicación, y con este motivo le mandé en

seguida la nota de que acompaño copia, lo mismo que el discurso que con ella le remití.

En esta virtud, hoy dirigí á usted en cifra el siguiente cablegrama:-

"Anoche llegué y hoy convine con el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos que las dos recepciones tengan lugar simultaneamente".

Acompaño copia de las credenciales con que los Estados Unidos acreditan á sus Embajadores en el extranjero, que me fué ministrada en el Departamento de Estado, de la que aparece que tienen el caracter de Embajadores Extradordinarios y Plenipotenciarios, segun indiqué á usted en la carta que le dirigí de esa capital el 29 de Noviembre próximo pasado respecto de este asunto, teniendo el mismo caracter los acreditados en este país.

Reitero á usted mi muy distinguida consideración.

M. Romero ✓

Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

México.

Número 31.

Legación Mexicana.

Washington, Diciembre 5 de 1898.

Señor Secretario:-

Tengo la honra de informar á usted que a-
noche regresé á Washington de la triste misión que
me llevó á la ciudad de México y en virtud de la
cual tuve que ausentarme de esta capital, con liden-
cia de mi Gobierno, habiendo reasumido hoy mis debe-
res oficiales como representante de los Estados Uni-
dos Mexicanos.

Deseando el Gobierno de México manifestar
su consideración al de los Estados Unidos y creyendo,
por otra parte, que la importancia de las relaciones
entre los dos países requiere que su representación
oficial en Washington sea de primera clase, ha teni-
do á bien nombrarme, previa la expedición de una ley
por el Congreso Mexicano y la ratificación de mi
nombramiento por el Senado, Embajador de los Estados

Unidos Mexicanos ante el Gobierno de los Estados Uni-
dos de América.

Tengo la honra de remitir á usted en español,
con su traducción al inglés, el discurso que tendré la
honra de leer al presentar mis credenciales al Presi-
dente de los Estados Unidos en el día que usted se sirva
fijar con ese objeto.

Sírvase usted aceptar, Señor Secretario, las
seguridades de mi mas distinguida consideración.

M. Romero. ✓

Hon. John Hay,

etc, etc, etc.

Anexos:-Discurso mencionado en español é inglés.

Es copia, Washington, Diciembre 5 de 1898.

José F. Lodoy
1.º Secretario

Mr. President:-

I have the honor to place in Your Excellency's hands the letters credential from the President of the United States of Mexico which accredit me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico near the Government of the United States of America.

The Mexican Government highly appreciating the friendship of the United States, has concluded to elevate to the first rank its official representation at Washington, both owing to the high consideration in which it holds the United States and because the relations between two neighboring and sister Republics render necessary such a representation

Nature has placed our two countries in the same continent, and bordering each other through a great length of territory with extensive coast lines washed by the same seas, and has given each nation productions which are required by the other. This im-

plies in my judgement that the two countries though
people by different races, are destined to cultivate
closer friendly relations, to develop a great traffic
between themselves and to contribute in common ^{and} by their
example, to the furtherance of the progress and civilization
in the American Continent. The United States, which owing
to its wonderful development has become through its po-
pulation, industries and wealth, one of the principal na-
tions of the earth, has special duties to perform in that
regard.

It is most flattering to me to have been honored
by my Government with the distinction of representing Mexico
in this exalted position near the Government of the United
States and it is needless for me to say that I shall omit
no effort to carry out the wishes of my Government, of
increasing the relations between both countries, an object
which I could not accomplish without the enlightened co-
operation of your Excellency and of the Government which
you preside.

In presenting my credentials to Your Excellency

LEGACION DE LOS
ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
EN WASHINGTON.

97
24

I beg to express my most ^{an}sicere wishes for the personal happiness of Your Excellency and for the well-being and prosperity of the people of the United States.

Es traduccion, Washington, Diciembre 5 de 1898.

Juan F. Goetz
1^{er} Secretario.

Señor Presidente:

Tengo la honra de poner en Vuestras manos las
Cartas Credenciales del Presidente de los Estados Uni-
dos Mexicanos que me acreditan como Embajador Extraor-
dinario y Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos Mexi-
canos ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de Améri-
ca.

El Gobierno de México, que aprecia en alto
grado la amistad del de los Estados Unidos, ha querido
dar á su representacion oficial en Washington el carac-
ter de primera clase, tanto por la consideracion que le
merecen los Estados Unidos, cuanto porque las relacio-
nes entre las dos Repúblicas, vecinas y hermanas, ha-
cen necesaria esa representacion.

La Naturaleza ha colocado á nuestros dos pai-
ses en el mismo Continente y contiguo el uno al otro
por una gran extension de territorio, con amplias cos-
tas bañadas por los mismos mares, y ha dado á cada uno
producciones de que el otro necesita. Esto indica, á
mi juicio, que las dos Naciones, aunque pobladas por
distintas razas, están destinadas á cultivar amistosas
relaciones, á desarrollar un gran comercio entre si y

á contribuir de consuno y con su ejemplo al progreso y
civilizacion del Continente Americano. Los Estados Uni-
dos que, con su prodigioso desarrollo, han llegado á
ser por su poblacion, industria y riqueza una de las
principales Naciones del Mundo, tienen á este respecto
deberes especiales que cumplir.

Es muy honorífico para mi haber merecido la
distincion de mi Gobierno de representarlo en este al-
to puesto ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, y me
parece excusado manifestar que no omitiré esfuerzo al-
guno por realizar los propósitos de mi Gobierno de es-
trechar las relaciones entre los dos paises, en cuya
empresa no podria obtener buen resultado sin contar
con la cooperacion ilustrada de Vuestra Excelencia y
del Gobierno que preside.

Al presentar á Vuestra Excelencia mis Cre-
denciales, hago sinceros votos por la felicidad personal
de Vuestra Excelencia y por el bienestar y prosperidad
del pueblo de los Estados Unidos.

Es copia. Washington, Diciembre 5 de 1898.

José F. Godoy
1.º Secretario.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,

President of the United States of America.

To His Excellency,

The President of _____

Great and Good Friend:-

The Government of the United States, being desirous
at all times to testify its good will and friendship for that
of the Republic of _____, which has lately raised
the grade of its mission at this capital to that of Ambassador
it is my agreeable duty to inform you that, acting upon the
authority conferred upon the President by the Congress of the
United States and in recognition of the friendly action of
Your Excellency's Government, I have made choice of _____,
one of our distinguished citizens, to reside near the Govern-
ment of _____ in the quality of Ambassador Extraordina-
ry and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America. He is
well informed of the relative interests of the two countries
and of our sincere desire to cultivate, to the fullest extent,
the friendship which has so long subsisted between us. My know-

82

RECEIVED BY THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

ledge of his high character and ability gives me entire confidence that he will endeavor to advance the interest and prosperity of both Governments and so render himself acceptable to Your Excellency.

I therefore request Your Excellency to receive him favorably and to give full credence to what he should say on the part of the United States and the assurances which I have charge him to convey to you of the best wishes of this Government for the prosperity of_____.

May God have Your Excellency in His wise keeping.

Your Good Friend,

William McKinley.

By the President:-

John Hay,

Secretary of State.

Washington_____1898.

Es copia, Washington, Diciembre 5 de 1898.

Jose F. Godoy
1.º Secretario

中國史 / 12

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.



18

No.

Date _____

Front

M. M

No. of Words

Time

Secretario de Relaciones
Exteriores Mexico

Anoche llegue y Hoy arregle
asunto a que Se refirio
me carta del 29

M. Romero ✓

"VIA GALVESTON."

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.



No.

Date

From

143
Washington D.C.

M. M.

No. of Words

Time

D.H.

14 words 19 p 2 fig
10.185 16 day

Secretario de Relaciones
Exteriores
Mexico

Anoche llegue y hoy continue
con Francisco que las Encefalotapia
Sachaduras 04 tengan marta
recepções tajada lugar
simultaneamente.

M. Romero ✓

Dec 6/98

Telegram

H 679.
393

102
-1-2
14

Ministro Mexicano.

Washington D.C.

Enterado con interés de sus tres tele-
gramas. Extiendese hoy credencial

M.

Transmitido en su fecha.



Secretaría
de
Relaciones Exteriores.


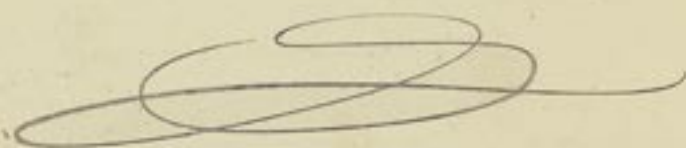
México, Diciembre 6 de 1898.

DE AMERICA,
Y GUAYANA.
352
Telegramas. Enterado de los tele-
gramas de Usted de ayer, hoy
le dirigí en respuesta el si-
guiente, que confirmo:

"Enterado con interés de
sus telegramas. Extiéndese
hoy credencial."

Remeto a Usted mi
atenta consideración.

Mariscal



Señor Ministro de México
Washington

71 699-1
393
104
144
Secretaría
de

Relaciones Exteriores.

Méjico, Diciembre 7 de 1898.

1


364
Credenciales.

2 anejos

Adjuntos remito a Us-
ted un pliego que contiene sus
credenciales de Embajador Extraor-
dinario y Plenipotenciario de
Méjico ^{en} los Estados Unidos y la
copia de estilo, para que ^{las} pre-
~~ceda~~ ^{presente} Usted con arreglo a las
instrucciones que sobre el par-
ticular tiene recibidas de esta
Secretaría.

Renuevo a Usted mi aten-
ta consideración.

Mariscal



Señor Don Matías Romero,

Ministro de Méjico

Washington

H 699-1-
393-1- "VIA GALVESTON."

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.



DIC 9 1898

18

No.

86

Date

From

Washington DC

M. M.

No. of Words

Time

21 words
6 figs
26 TAT
5. 21

Secretary de Relaciones
Exteriores Mex

Cyber ratifico Senado no bramiento de Mr
Clayton suplico me diga anticipadamente
dia de su recepcion pleurorea resaltar
26 2 Neuralgia 02 tenga marta tajado
la mia H. Romero

Di #

11 cianku 7.

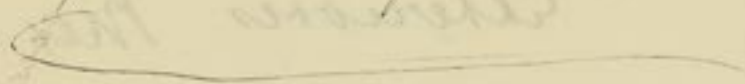
Continența prin telegrafo:

"Van hoy credenciale
oportunamente amenciarile recep-
cion de Clayton."

Transmitido en la fecha



Copiado a f.º 135.



Secretaría
de
Relaciones Exteriores.

México, Diciembre 9 de 1898.

REGION DE AMERICA,
ASIA Y OCEANIA.
Nº 10000.

Credencia-
les. —

En respuesta al tele-
grama de Usted de esta
fecha, hoy le dije por el ca-
ble lo siguiente, que con-
firmo:

"Van hoy credenciales.
Oportunamente anunciaréle
recepción Mr. Clayton."

Reitero á Usted mi
atenta consideración.

Mariscal.

Señor Ministro de México.
Washington.

I 206-1-
418

107
+ 44
49

LEGACION DE LOS
ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
EN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Diciembre 9 de 1898.

Número 428.

Embajador en México.

aprobado
Habiendo ayer el Senado el nombramiento
de Mr. Powell Clayton como Embajador Extraordinario
y Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos en México,
supongo que el Departamento de Estado le enviará
desde luego sus credenciales y que llegarán á esa
capital á mediados de la próxima semana. A fin de
que mi recepción pueda tener lugar simultáneamente
con la de Mr. Clayton, suplico á usted tenga la bon-
dad de avisarme con anticipación posible, el día en
que esta se verifique. Con este objeto dirigí á us-
ted hoy el siguiente mensaje parcialmente en cifra:-

"Ayer ratificó Senado nombramiento de Mr.
clayton. Suplícole me diga anticipadamente día de
su recepción para que la mia tenga lugar simultá-
neamente".

Reitero á usted mi muy distinguida consi-
deración.

deración.

M. Romero.

Señor Secretario

Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

México.

J 640 - 15
393

108

80

LEGACION DE LOS
ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
EN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Diciembre 10 de 1898.

Número 433.

Embajadores.

En la mañana de hoy recibí el siguiente cablegrama de usted, fechado ayer, en respuesta al de esta Legación de la misma fecha, respecto del nombramiento de Mr. Powell Clayton como Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos en México:-

"Van hoy credenciales. Oportunamente anunciaréle recepción de Mr. Clayton."

Reitero á usted mi muy distinguida consideración.

M. Romero ✓

Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

México.

Secretaría
de
Relaciones Exteriores.

México, Diciembre 13 de 1898

390.

Regreso del
Ministro.

Me he impuesto del contenido de la nota de Usted número 407 de 3 del actual en que informa de su regreso a esa capital y de la entrevista que tuvo con el Secretario de Estado acerca de su nombramiento de Embajador de la República en los Estados Unidos. Con la misma nota recibí copia de la que sobre el particular dirigió a Mr. Hay acompañándole ~~con~~ el discurso que se propone pronunciar en el acto de la presentación de sus credenciales y copia de las credenciales con que los Estados Unidos acreditan a sus Embajadores.

Renuevo a Usted mi atenta consideración.

Mariscal

Señor Ministro de México
Washington

Secretaría
de
Relaciones Exteriores.

México, Noviembre 13 de 1898.

Suplico a Usted se
sirva disponer que la Teso-
rería general continúe abo-
nando desde el 1.º del actual
inclusive, ^{sus} ~~los~~ gastos de repre-
sentación como Ministro de
México en Washington al Se-
ñor don Matías Romero.

Renuevo a Usted mi
atenta consideración.

Mariscal

Señor Secretario de Hacienda.

Secretaría
de
Relaciones Exteriores.

+

24

291

Telegrama

México, Diciembre 14 de 1898.

Ministro Mexicano

Washington (DC)

Mr. Clayton de acuerdo conmigo
propone a su Gobierno tres de Enero para
ambas recepciones.

Mariscal

El Prop. autorizada

J 640-14
393

I 206-1
418

112
302

Secretaría
de

Relaciones Exteriores.

México, Diciembre 14 de 1898.

SECCIÓN DE AMÉRICA,
ASIA Y OCEANÍA.

RECEPCIÓN

397 á Usted el siguiente tele-

Recepción grama, que confirmo:

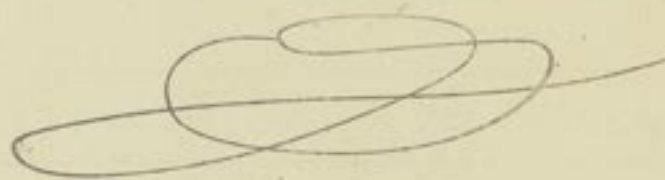
de Embaja-
dores.

"Mr. Clayton de acuerdo

conmigo propone á su go-
bierno tres de Enero para
ambas recepciones."

Remeto á Usted mi
atenta consideración.

Arariscal.



Señor Ministro de México.
Washington

J640
393

"VIA GALVESTON."

+ 26
31

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.



DIC 15 1898 18

No.

Date

From

RE
Washington DC

M. M.

No. of Words

Time

Pd 7 51
31
3.2 PB

Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores Mex
- Chabeta ayer puedo aplazar mi recepcion
para el tres pero temo que dilacion se
interprete como vacilacion de este gobierno
para recibirme como embajador presidente requiera
veintiuno del actual pido instrucciones
M Romero ✓

Washington, Diciembre 15 de 1898.

Número 453.

Anoche recibí un telegrama de usted del

Entrevista con el
Secretario de Estado. tenor siguiente:-
Embajadores.

"Mr. Clayton de acuerdo conmigo propone

2 anexos.

á su Gobierno tres de Enero para ambas recepciones".

En la mañana de hoy ocurrí al Departamento
de Estado con el objeto de hablar del asunto con el
Secretario del ramo, y antes de que yo se lo indica-
ra, me dijo que había recibido un telegrama de Mr.
Clayton en que le informaba que por ausencia de esa
capital del Presidente, tendría lugar su recepción
como Embajador de los Estados Unidos en México, el
3 de Enero próximo, y que el Presidente y él fija-
rían para la mía el día que me fuera conveniente,
esto es, esperarían hasta aquella fecha, ó designa-
rían un día inmediato despues del regreso del Presi-
dente de los Estados Unidos á esta capital, que se
espera tendrá lugar el Miércoles 21 del corriente.

Temiendo por las preguntas que me hacen

algunos

algunos de los colegas y por otros incidentes, que la dilación en mi recepción se interprete aquí como un acto de vacilación de parte del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, sin embargo de que ha nombrado ya su Embajador en México á Mr. Clayton, me pareció conveniente no dar á Mr. Hay una respuesta definitiva hasta consultar con usted, y le dije que cuando el Presidente regresara le hablaría de nuevo del asunto.

Al llegar á la Legación recibí una esquela suya, que probablemente había acordado antes de nuestra entrevista, de que remito copia y traducción, en la que me dice por escrito lo mismo que me manifestó de palabra; esto es, que fijará para mi recepción el día que sea conveniente para mí, el 3 de Enero próximo para que sea simultánea con la de Mr. Clayton, ó antes si yo lo prefiriere.

Deseando que usted decida la fecha en que tenga lugar mi recepción, dirigí á usted hoy el siguiente cablegrama:-

"Recibido su telegrama fecha ayer. Puedo aplazar mi recepción para el tres, pero tomo que dilación se in-

terprete

LEGACION DE LOS
ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
EN WASHINGTON.

115
+ 28
186-2
JAP

terprete como vacilación de este Gobierno para re-
cibirme como Embajador. Presidente regresará 21 del
actual. Pido instrucciones."

Reitero á usted mi muy distinguida consi-
deración.

M. Romero. ✓

Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

México.

Department of State,

Washington, December 15, 1898.

My dear Mr. Romero:

I have received this morning a telegram from Mr. Powell Clayton saying that on account of the absence of President Diaz all next week his reception cannot take place before January third.

If this delay in arranging for the simultaneous presentation of your credentials and Mr. Clayton's will be inconvenient to you, I shall be happy to arrange with the President for your earlier reception at any date that may be agreeable to yourself.

I am, my dear Mr. Romero,

Very sincerely yours,

John Hay.

Señor Don Matias Romero,

etc., etc., etc.

Washington.

Es copia. Washington, Diciembre 15 de 1898.

José V. Godoy
Secretario

+

30 35

Departamento de Estado.

Washington, Diciembre 15 de 1898.

Mi estimado Señor Romero:

Esta mañana recibí un telegrama del Señor Powell Clayton en que me dice que debido á la ausencia del Presidente Diaz durante toda la semana entrante su recepcion no podrá tener lugar antes del próximo tres de Enero.

Si esta demora en los arreglos para la presentacion simultanea de las credenciales de usted y de las del Señor Clayton fuera inconveniente para usted, me será grato arreglar con el Presidente de modo que sea recibido usted en la fecha anterior que usted tenga á bien designar.

Quedo de usted, estimado Señor Romero,

su atento y seguro servidor.

John Hay.

Señor Don Matias Romero,

etc., etc., etc.

Washington.

Es traduccion. Washington, Diciembre 15 de 1898.

Jose F. Bodoy
1^{er} Secretario

Washington, Diciembre 16 de 1898.

Número 459.

En la mañana de hoy recibí el siguiente

Recepción de Emba-
jadores.

mensaje de esa Secretaría:-

1 anexo.

"Arreglada simultaneidad, primer día útil

es el tres porque nuestro Presidente estará ausente

hasta fin de año."

Entiendo por el preinserto telegrama que

usted desea que mi recepción como Embajador por este

Gobierno tenga lugar á la vez que la de Mr. Clayton

en esa capital, esto es, el 3 de Enero próximo, y en

esta virtud contesto en esos términos la carta que

me dirigió ayer sobre el asunto el Secretario de Es-

tado, y de que remití á usted copia con comunicación

número 453, de la misma fecha, segun verá usted por

la copia adjunta de mi contestación.

Hoy recibí en la valija de esta Legación,

con la nota de usted número 361 de 7 del corriente,

las credenciales-y copia simple de las mismas-que me

acreditan como Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipo-

tenciario

tenciario de México ante el Gobierno de los Estados Uni-

dos. Con mi esquila citada á Mr. Hay, le remito la copia

de mis credenciales, que debió haber ido con mi nota al

Secretario de Estado de 5 del corriente, en que le avisé

mi nombramiento como Embajador.

Reitero á usted mi muy distinguida considera-

ción.

M. Romero. ✓

Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

México.

Legación Mexicana.

Washington, Diciembre 16 de 1898.

Mi estimado Señor Hay:-

Mucho agradezco á usted el aviso que se sirvió darme en su esquela de ayer, respecto de que Mr. Clayton habia teleografiado á usted que debido á la ausencia del Presidente de México, no podría tener lugar su recepción como Embajador antes del 3 de Enero próximo, y le agradezco tambien y más especialmente, la atención de usted al manifestarme que mi recepción como Embajador de México en Washington podría arreglarse para una fecha anterior, en caso de que fuera inconveniente para mí esperar hasta el 3 de Enero.

Como el Gobierno de México desea que las dos recepciones tengan lugar simultáneamente, prefiero que la mía se aplaze para el 3 de Enero próximo, día fijado para la de Mr. Clayton en México, á no ser que fuera más conveniente para el Presidente de los Estados Unidos fijar otro día.

Tengo

Tengo el gusto de remitir á usted inclusa, la
copia simple de mis credenciales como Embajador Extraor-
dinario y Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos
en Washington, que no mandé á usted con mi nota de 5 del
corriente, por haber recibido hasta hoy esa copia.

Soy de usted, mi estimado Señor Hay,

Suyo afectísimo,

M. Romero.

Hon. John Hay,

etc, etc, etc.

Es copia, Washington, Diciembre 16 de 1898.

José F. Godoy
1^o Secretario

Washington, Diciembre 22 de 1898.

Número 489.

Embajada de México
en Washington.

5 anexos.

Tengo la honra de remitir á usted copia y
traducción de una nota, número 383, fechada ayer, de

Mr. David J. Hill, Subsecretario de Estado, encar-

gado interinamente del Departamento por enfermedad

de Mr. Hay, en que acusa recibo de la que dirigí á

Mr. Hay el 5 del corriente, informándole que el Go-

bierno de México había tenido á bien elevar á la pri-

mera clase su representación oficial en Washington,

nombrándome su Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipo-

tenciario, y que tendría yo la honra de presentar al

Presidente de los Estados Unidos las credenciales

que me acreditan con ese caracter, el día que él sir-

viera fijar con ese objeto. El Secretario interino

de Estado me avisa que el Gobierno de los Estados

Unidos correspondiendo á esa muestra de consideración

del Gobierno de México, elevó al rango de Embajada

su Legación en esa capital y nombró su Embajador Ex-

traordinario y Plenipotenciario al Señor Powell Clay-

ton

ton, y que habiendo este avisado que el día 3 de Enero

próximo sería recibido por el Presidente de la República,

el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, de conformidad con los deseos del Gobierno Mexicano para que las recepciones

sean simultaneas, me recibiría en la misma fecha, á las

diez y media de la mañana.

Acompaño copia de mi respuesta á Mr. Hill, de esta

fecha, en la que le manifiesto que estaré en el Departa-

mento de Estado poco antes de la hora mencionada, para ir

á la Mansión Ejecutiva en compañía del Secretario Señor

Hay.

A la vez recibí una carta de Mr. Hill, fechada

tambien ayer, en la que en respuesta á la que le dirigí

á Mr. Hay el 16 del corriente, de que mandé á usted copia,

con nota número 459, de esa fecha, me avisa que en virtud

del deseo que manifesté en esa carta para que mi recepción

tuviera lugar el 3 de Enero próximo, por ser ese el día fi-

jado para la de Mr. Clayton en esa capital, me enviaba una

comunicación oficial en que me informaba que el Presidente

había fijado las 10:30 de la mañana de aquel día.

+

42

122

Reitero á usted mi muy distinguida consi-
deración.

M. Romero. ✓

Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

México.

123

NOTA:

Los documentos con los folios 38,39 y 40, que se refieren sobre el establecimiento de una Embajada de México en Washington y de una de Estados Unidos de América en México, pasaron a formar parte del expediente sobre correspondencia de la Legación Mexicana en Washington con la topográfica III/101(73-0)/2. 14-19-61. 20 de julio de 1979.

Department of State.

Washington, December 21, 1898.

Number 383.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the re-

ceipt of your note of the 5th instant whereby you

inform me that the Mexican Government being desirous

of showing its friendship for the United States, and

in recognition of the importance of the relations

between the two countries, has been pleased to raise

its mission to this country to the first rank and

to accredit you as its Ambassador Extraordinary and

Plenipotentiary near this Government.

The Government of the United States being

desirous at all times to testify its good will and

friendship for that of Mexico, the President has,

acting upon the authority conferred upon him by con-

gress and in recognition of the friendly action of

your Government, been pleased likewise to elevate

to the same rank the mission of the United States in

the City of Mexico and has, by and with the advice and
consent of the Senate, commissioned Mr. Powell Clayton
as its Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

A telegram but recently received from Mr. Clay-

ton, advises me that arrangements will be made for the
presentation of his letters of credence on Tuesday, Jan-
uary 3, 1899. In accordance with the understood wish
that your credentials should be presented simultaneously
with those of Mr. Clayton it has been the President's
pleasure to designate the hour of 10:30 A. M. of that day
as the time when he will receive you for the purpose. If
you will call at the Department a few minutes before
that hour, Mr. Hay will be glad to accompany you to the
Executive Mansion or will meet you there as you may pre-
fer.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my high-
est consideration.

David J. Hill.

Acting Secretary.

Señor Don Matias Romero,

etc, etc, etc.

LEGACION DE LOS
ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
EN WASHINGTON.

125
EXHIBICION

44

Es copia, Washington, Diciembre 22 de 1898.

José F. Loeloy
Secretario

+

45

Departamento de Estado.

Washington, Diciembre 21 de 1898.

Número 383.

Señor:-

Tengo la honra de acusar recibo de la nota
del Señor Cárter en que me informa que se harán arreglos
de usted del 5 de este mes, en la cual me informa
para que presente sus cartas credenciales al México. En-
tonces usted que el Gobierno Mexicano, deseoso de demostrar
su amistad hacia los Estados Unidos, y reconociendo
la importancia de las relaciones entre los dos pa-
ses, ha tenido á bien elevar su misión en este país
al primer rango y acreditar á usted como su Embaja-
dor Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario cerca de este
Gobierno.

Como el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos
está siempre deseoso de demostrar su buena voluntad

y amistad hacia el de México, el Presidente, obran-
do en virtud de la autorización que para ello le ha
conferido el Congreso, y en reconocimiento del acto

amistoso del Gobierno de su país, ha tenido igual-

mente

mente á bien elevar al mismo rango la misi3n de los Estados Unidos en la Ciudad de M3xico, y con el consentimiento y aprobaci3n del Senado, ha nombrado al Se1or Powell Clayton como su Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario.

Muy recientemente se ha recibido un telegrama del Se1or Clayton en que me informa que se har3n arreglos para que presente sus cartas credenciales el M3rtes, Enero 3 de 1899. De conformidad con el deseo de que presen- te usted sus credenciales simultaneamente con las del Se- 1or Clayton, el Presidente ha tenido á bien designar la hora de las 10:30 de la ma1a de ese d3a como la hora en que recibir3 á usted con tal objeto. Si usted ocurriera á este Departamento pocos minutos antes de esa hora, el

Se1or Hay gustoso acompa1ar3 á usted á la Residencia del Ejecutivo, 3 lo encontrar3 á usted all3 si as3 lo pref3- riese.

Nuevamente acepte usted, Se1or, las seguridades de mi m3s alta consideraci3n,

David J. Hill.

Secretario interino.

Se1or